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Simplified Instructions for Use

of the

Raptor Management Information System

by BLM Personnel

by

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NOTE: READ THIS DOCUMENT THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THE COMPUTER TO OBTAIN RMIS REPORTS.

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There are two basic methods for using the computer capability of the Raptor Management Information System (RMIS). Both require gaining access to the Bureau's Honeywell 66/80 computer in Denver, Colorado. This can be done in most BLM offices, provided the operator has a REX2 Charge Code and a REX2 Password. BLM ADP Coordinators can help you if you do not have your own code and password or if you do not know those used for general purposes in your office. Thus, the RMIS computer programs are not accessible outside the Bureau. People from other governmental agencies, industry, consultants, academicians and students, and other private individuals must contact the California State Office in order to obtain RMIS reports (see below).

Use of the RMIS is quite simple once you have accessed the Honeywell 66/80 to the "system" level, because each program prompts you step by step until you obtain the desired report(s). Your ADP Coordinator can assist you in getting on a terminal to the "system" level (indicated by an asterisk (*) following the news (NOOZ) which is printed each time you sign on). Questions can be directed to Richard R. Olendorff (FTS 468-4541), Ramona Shine (FTS 468-4008), or Karen Steenhof (FTS 554-9277).

RMIS METHOD 1

Method 1 is used to search the Raptor Data Base (authors, titles, citations, and annotations) for any word or distinctive string of letters. With a little thought you can extract a great deal of information about raptor management and human impacts on raptors from the Raptor Data Base by searching for appropriate words. The limitations of Method 1 are that the desired word or searchstring of letters may not always be in the titles, citations, or annotations, and many items in the RMIS do not as yet have annotations (abstracts). Also, the RMIS includes only papers that mention raptor management or human impacts on raptors in some way. Method 1 is very useful, however, for looking up references about a certain geographic area (state, province, country, etc.) or a topic that is not in the keyword list used in Method 2 (see below). It can also be used to search for references that have not yet been keyworded.

METHOD 1 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

System Prompt	User Response
*	REX2 (Type in all underlined responses.)
CHARGE CODE?	(Type in your 4-character REX2 Charge Code.)
CHARGE PASSWORD?	(Type in your 6-character REX2 Password.)
ENTER NEXT COMMAND:	QDB:CA7ØØ/RAPLIB/BPCA1DDB (Ø = zero)

System Prompt	User Response
(Computer will respond with several lines of information about the Raptor Data Base.)	
ENTER FIRST AND LAST NAME AND AGENCY OF PERSON FOR WHOM THE REPORT IS BEING REQUESTED	(Type in the requested information, e.g., SMITH (FWS).)
ENTER NEXT COMMAND:	SEARCH-ALL
DO YOU WANT TO LIMIT YOUR SEARCH ONLY TO NEW REFERENCES WHICH ARE NOT YET KEYWORDED? YES OR NO?	(A NO answer searches all references in the Raptor Data Base. A YES answer searches only new references which have not been keyworded and thus are not available in a keyword search using RMIS Method 2 (see below).)
CHOICES: 1. SEARCH TITLE 2. SEARCH CITATION 3. SEARCH ANNOTATION 4. SEARCH TITLE AND ANNOTATION 5. SEARCH TITLE, CITATION, AND ANNOTATION	
ENTER 1, 2, 3, 4, OR 5	(Type in the number for the appropriate search.)
ENTER SEARCH WORD?	(Type in any word or string of letters that will give you the desired result, e.g., MISSISSIPPI. You could probably get the same printout by asking for SSIPP. The shorter the searchstring, the quicker the response.)
*END OF AUXILIARY INPUT FILE 1	(No response necessary; the computer will now print your report automatically, but there will be a pause--a few seconds to several minutes. If you get the Enter Next Command prompt without a report, the searchstring was not found.)
ENTER NEXT COMMAND:	(This prompt will appear after your report is printed. You can run another Method 1 report or sign off. Enter END to get back to the system level.)

System Prompt	User Response
*	(From here you can go on to get a Method 2 report (see below) or terminate the line by entering BYE.)
LINE TERMINATED	

If you want more prompting about how to use the system, you can type in OPTIONS instead of SEARCH-ALL in the above example. Resume by entering the desired type of report in response to any ENTER NEXT COMMAND prompt. Basically, your OPTIONS are reports selected by reference number (REF-NUM), by authors (AUTHOR), or by any word or string of letters (SEARCH-ALL). Each OPTION has its own internal prompts to make sure you enter things correctly.

RMIS METHOD 2

Each paper in the RMIS (as of May 1, 1983, there were 2,452 papers numbered 5001 through 7452) has been thoroughly indexed by species. The species list (and computer codes) can be found in Appendix 1 of this report. A paper can only get into the RMIS if it has information about raptor management or human impacts on raptors; however, once a paper is in the Raptor Data Base, the species index will include the reference number for that paper even if it mentions the species only in passing and not necessarily in a management or impact context. Papers wholly or substantially about a particular species are flagged, however, so that they can be retrieved separately. Species codes consist of five characters, generally the first two letters of the generic name and the first three letters of the species name. Look them up alphabetically by code in Appendix 2 or the computer will supply them (see below). Note that the scope of the RMIS is worldwide; thus, many obscure foreign raptors may not have anything listed for them in the RMIS. The computer will tell you if nothing is found.

RMIS development also includes reading each paper and extracting information concerning 178 different keyworded subjects. When papers are read, the pertinent paragraphs are noted, xeroxed, cut out, and taped to 5" by 8" notecards. These notecards are then keyworded and filed according to the 178 categories. The reference control number, author(s), year of publication, and species involved are also written on the notecards, so that keyword indices can be developed and loaded into the computer. As of May 1, 1983, this had been done for 1,500 of the papers (reference numbers 5001 through 6500). Reading, making notecards, and keywording are ongoing processes in RMIS development. The keyword list (and computer codes) can be found in Appendix 2 of this report, or keyword codes can be obtained from the computer (see below). Keyword codes consist of six characters which mimic, to the extent possible, the actual expanded keyword name (e.g., IMPAIR is the code for the keyword Impacts--Aircraft). Keyword codes are listed alphabetically by expanded keyword name (and generally by keyword code) in Appendix 2.

Using these codes you can retrieve annotated bibliographies by species, keyword, or both for up to 32 species and 32 keywords simultaneously using RMIS Method 2.

METHOD 2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

System Prompt	User Response
*	CRUN CA7ØØ/BPØ1ØRIP,R (Note: You do not go into REX2 to initiate this program. Type in all underlined responses.)
DO YOU WANT REFERENCE NUMBERS BY KEYWORDS, SPECIES, OR BOTH?	
ENTER KEY, SPEC, "OR" BOTH.	(Type in the appropriate response, e.g., BOTH.)
(If you respond SPEC or BOTH, the computer asks you if you want only papers which are wholly about the species requested.)	(Type in YES or NO. A NO response gives you every paper which mentions the species -- even just in passing.)
DO YOU NEED TO OBTAIN KEYWORD OR SPECIES CODES? YES OR NO?	(If you do not know the species or keyword codes needed for the CRUN program, enter YES and the computer will give them to you. Follow the prompts. If you have the code lists, just enter NO; you will skip directly to entering keyword and/or species codes.)
ENTER KEYWORD OR OTHER SEARCH WORD, OR IF YOU NEED ONLY SPECIES CODES, ENTER NO.	FOSTERING (Assume you did not know the keyword codes for fostering and cross-fostering.)
CRSFOS CROSS-FOSTERING FOSTER FOSTERING	(Computer will print out the keyword code(s) and the expanded keyword name(s).)
ENTER KEYWORD OR OTHER SEARCH WORD, OR IF YOU NEED ONLY SPECIES CODES, ENTER NO.	HACK (You can ask for as many keyword codes as you need--until you respond NO to the prompt.)
HACKNG HACKING	
ENTER KEYWORD OR OTHER SEARCH WORD, OR IF YOU NEED ONLY SPECIES CODES, ENTER NO.	NO
ENTER KEYWORDS SEPARATED BY A SEMICOLON.	CRSFOS;FOSTER;HACKNG (Type in up to 32 keyword codes. Do not follow the last code with a semicolon.)

System Prompt	User Response
ENTER SPECIES COMMON NAME OR OTHER SEARCH WORD, OR ENTER NO.	PEREGRINE (As for keywords, you can search for any appropriate string of letters.)
FAPER PEREGRINE FALCON	(Computer will print out the species code and the species common name.)
ENTER SPECIES COMMON NAME OR OTHER SEARCH WORD, OR ENTER NO.	FERRUG (You do not need to enter the entire common name, though you may get a few extra results, e.g., Ferruginous Owl in this example.)
BUREG FERRUGINOUS HAWK GLBRA FERRUGINOUS OWL	
ENTER SPECIES COMMON NAME OR OTHER SEARCH WORD, OR ENTER NO.	NO
ENTER SPECIES SEPARATED BY A SEMICOLON	(Type in the desired species, e.g., BUREG;FAPER) (Note: Do not follow the last species code with a semicolon. You can ask for up to 32 species at a time.)
END OF RAPUPD	(No response necessary; wait until next prompt.)
(The computer now goes into REX2 automatically, but asks you for your REX Charge Code and REX Password.)	(Type in your 4-character REX 2 Charge Code and then your 6-character REX2 Password.)
(The computer will now ask if you want a one-page printout in your report explaining how the items reported will be sorted.)	(Type YES if you are an infrequent RMIS user; NO if you do not want it.)
END OF KEYPRINT	(No response necessary; wait until next prompt.)
(Finally, you will be asked who the report is for. Each time a report is produced, information about the user, the originating office, and who the report is for is stored in a monitoring file.)	(e.g., SMITH (FWS)) (Note: This will be followed by the longest wait for the computer to come back, i.e., a few seconds to several minutes depending on the length of your report and the number of people using the Honeywell 66/80 Bureauwide at that moment.)

System Prompt	User Response
(The program ends with a flare and asks you to type in LIST REFNUM.)	LIST REFNUM (Note: Your report will print out automatically from this point on. If you have a high speed printer available, you may send your report there before entering LIST REFNUM; consult your ADP Coordinator.)
*	(After your report has printed you will get the * prompt at the "system" level. You must begin again with CRUN CA7ØØ/BPØ1ØRIP,R to get another keyword or species report.)
	(Enter BYE after the * prompt to terminate the line.)
(The computer may ask you two or three one-word questions at this time.)	(Just hit carriage returns until your line is terminated.)
LINE TERMINATED	

OTHER RMIS CAPABILITIES

The RMIS has two additional capabilities that make it different from -- and more helpful than -- probably any other information system you have ever encountered. First, all papers listed in RMIS computerized reports are on file at the California State Office. Second, notecard decks, which give the pertinent paragraphs from the original papers, are available for nearly all of the 178 keyworded categories.

Requests for copies of original papers should be sent to Richard R. Olendorff, Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825 (or call FTS 468-4541). Some reports with sensitive nesting locations in them must be obtained from their author(s).

We reserve the right to refuse unreasonably large requests for copying or, at least, to require that you provide a charge code and procurement plan item from your office to which the costs can be charged. (We send large orders to a Bureau of Reclamation copy center, and they charge you through the Bureau's normal financial management system (through Denver) at the rate of 6¢ per page.)

However, the RMIS is designed so that in most cases you will not need to obtain the original papers. The notecard decks still represent primary sources of information, because they are xeroxed passages from the

original papers. As stated above, this capability is currently (May 1, 1983) available for 1,500 of the 2,452 papers in the RMIS. For the remaining 952 papers you must obtain a SEARCH-ALL report for the keyword and associated words. You have the choice in the SEARCH-ALL program (see above) to limit your search only to papers that have not yet been keyworded. If you find pertinent references in this limited SEARCH-ALL report, you could then request copies of the original papers.

Thus, the real distinguishing characteristic of the RMIS is that you can simply ask for notecard decks by keyword. If you are interested in a keyword just as it relates to a particular species, the notecards can easily be sorted by species, but only within a keyword category. We will then xerox the notecards (again, within reason) and send them to you. With the corresponding computer printout (by keyword or by both keyword and species) that is obtainable at your own terminal using RMIS Method 2, you would have all the information needed to document whatever you are working on. (Note: Notecard decks are not available just by species. Notecards are sorted first according to keyword, with information by species scattered throughout all notecard decks. Thus, you must ask for species information always in conjunction with a keyword when using the notecard decks. You can, however, ask just for species reference lists using the RMIS Method 2.)

NON-BLM USE OF THE RMIS

The RMIS is a BLM program largely supported by contributed funds from the electric industry and other sources. It is designed to pay for itself through contributed funds and through user fees from other governmental agencies, industry, consultants, and other private individuals. Thus, all non-Bureau user requests for RMIS reports must be referred to Richard R. Olendorff, Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825 (or call FTS 468-4541; Commercial (916) 484-4541). A brochure explaining the system and user fees is available upon request from the above address. Fees are nominal compared to the benefit derived, but are necessary for the continued development and maintenance of the RMIS. BLM employees can help ensure the continued existence of the RMIS by spreading the word throughout their areas of jurisdiction and by referring potential users to the California State Office. Also, since use of the RMIS is monitored through a computer subprogram, your own use of the system will help justify its existence. So, sign on the computer and get your feet wet if you are among the uninitiated. Use of the RMIS has been simplified for the user's maximum ease and benefit.

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Appendix 1

RAPTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
SPECIES CODE LIST

CODE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
ACALB	Pied Goshawk	Accipiter albogularis
ACBAD	Shikra	Accipiter badius
ACBIC	Bicoloured Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter bicolor
ACBRA	New Britian Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter brachyurus
ACBRE	Levant Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter brevipes
ACBUE	Burger's Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter buergersi
ACBUT	Nicobar Shikra	Accipiter butleri
ACCAS	Chestnut-bellied Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter castanilius
ACCIR	Collared Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter cirrhocephalus
ACCOL	American Collared Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter collaris
ACCOO	Cooper's Hawk	Accipiter cooperii
ACERY	Moluccan Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter erythrauchen
ACERl	Red-thighed Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter erythropus
ACFAS	Australian Goshawk	Accipiter fasciatus
ACFRA	France's Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter francesii
ACGEN	Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis
ACGRI	Celebes Crested Goshawk	Accipiter griseiceps
ACGRl	Grey-throated Goshawk	Accipiter griseogularis
ACGUL	Japanese Lesser Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter gularis
ACGUN	Gundlach's Hawk	Accipiter gundlachi
ACHAP	New Caledonia Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter haplochrous
ACHEN	Gray's Goshawk	Accipiter henicogrammus
ACHEl	Henst's Goshawk	Accipiter henstii
AC IMI	Imitator Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter imitator
ACLUT	Blue Sparrow-hawk (Grey Sparrow-hawk)	Accipiter luteoschistaceus
ACMAD	Madagascar Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter madagascariensis
ACMEL	Black-mantled Accipiter	Accipiter melanochlamys
ACMEl	Black Sparrow-hawk (Great Sparrow-hawk)	Accipiter melanoleucus
ACMEY	Meyer's Goshawk	Accipiter meyerianus
ACMIN	African Little Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter minullus
ACNAN	Celebes Little Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter nanus
ACNIS	European Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter nisus
ACNOV	White Goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae
ACOVA	Ovampo Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter ovampensis
ACPOL	New Guinea Grey-headed Goshawk	Accipiter poliocephalus
ACPOl	Grey-bellied Goshawk	Accipiter poliogaster
ACPRI	New Brittan Grey-headed Goshawk	Accipiter princeps
ACRHO	Vinous-breasted Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter rhodogaster
ACRUF	Fiji Goshawk	Accipiter rufitorques
ACRUl	Rufous-breasted Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter rufiventris
ACSOL	Grey Frog Hawk	Accipiter soloensis
ACSTR	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus
ACSUP	Tiny Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter superciliosus
ACTAC	African Goshawk	Accipiter tachiro
ACTRI	Spot-tailed Accipiter	Accipiter trinotatus
ACTRl	Crested Goshawk	Accipiter trivirgatus

ACVIR	Besra Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter virgatus
AEACA	Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus
AEFUN	Boreal Owl	Aegolius funereus
AEMON	Cinereous Vulture (European Black Vulture)	Aegypius monachus
AQAUD	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax
AQCHR	Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos
AQCLA	Greater Spotted Eagle	Aquila clanga
AQGUR	Gurney's Eagle	Aquila gurneyi
AQHEL	Imperial Eagle	Aquila heliaca
AQPOM	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Aquila pomarina
AQRAP	Tawny Eagle (Steppe Eagle)	Aquila rapax
AQVER	Verreaux's Eagle	Aquila verreauxi
AQWAH	Wahlberg's Eagle	Aquila wahlbergi
ASFLA	Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus
ASOTU	Long-eared Owl	Asio otus
ATCUN	Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia
ATNOC	Little Owl	Athene noctua
AVCUC	African Cuckoo-Falcon	Aviceda cuculoides
AVJER	Jerdon's Baza	Aviceda jerdoni
AVLEU	Black Baza	Aviceda leuphotes
AVMAD	Madagascar Cuckoo-Falcon	Aviceda madagascariensis
AVSUB	Crested Baza	Aviceda subcristata
BUAEQ	Rufous Crab Hawk (Aequinoctial Hawk)	Buteogallus aequinoctialis
BUALB	Zone-tailed Hawk	Buteo albonotatus
BUAL1	White-tailed Hawk	Buteo albicaudatus
BUANT	Common Black Hawk	Buteogallus anthracinus
BUAUG	African Red-tailed Buzzard	Buteo auguralis
BUBLA	Blakistan's Fish Owl	Bubo blakistani
BUBRA	Short-tailed Hawk	Buteo brachyurus
BUBR1	Madagascar Buzzard	Buteo brachypterus
BUBUB	Eurasian Eagle Owl	Bubo bubo
BUBUT	Common Buzzard	Buteo buteo
BUGAL	Galapagos Hawk	Buteo galapagoensis
BUHEM	Upland Buzzard	Buteo hemilasius
BUIND	Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle	Butastur indicus
BUJAM	Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis
BULAC	Milky Eagle Owl	Bubo lacteus
BULAG	Rough-legged Buzzard	Buteo lagopus
BULEU	Rufous-thighed Hawk	Buteo leucorrhous
BULIN	Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus
BULIV	Rufous-winged Buzzard Eagle	Butastur liventer
BUMAG	Roadside Hawk	Buteo magnirostris
BUNIG	Fishing Buzzard	Busarellus nigricollis
BUNIT	Grey Hawk (Mexican Goshawk)	Buteo nitidus
BUORE	African Mountain Buzzard	Buteo oreophilus
BUPLA	Broad-winged Hawk	Buteo platypterus
BUPOE	Gurney's Buzzard	Buteo poecilochrous
BUPO1	Fraser's Eagle Owl	Bubo poensis
BUPOL	Red-backed Buzzard	Buteo polyosoma
BUREG	Ferruginous Hawk	Buteo regalis

BURID	Ridgway's Hawk	Buteo ridgwayi
BURUF	Long-legged Buzzard	Buteo rufinus
BURU1	Grasshopper Buzzard Eagle	Butastur rufipennis
BURU2	Jackal Buzzard	Buteo rufofuscus
BUSOL	Hawaiian Hawk	Buteo solitarius
BUSWA	Swainson's Hawk	Buteo swainsonii
BUTEE	White-eyed Buzzard	Butastur teesa
BUURU	Great Black Hawk	Buteogallus urubitinga
BUVEN	Red-tailed Buzzard	Buteo ventralis
BUVIR	Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus
CAAUR	Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura
CABUR	Yellow-headed Vulture	Cathartes burrovianus
CAMEL	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	Cathartes melambrotus
CHRIO	African Swallow-tailed Kite	Chelictinia riocourii
CHUNC	Hook-billed Kite	Chondrohierax uncinatus
CIAER	Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus
CIASS	Spotted Harrier	Circus assimilis
CIBUF	Long-winged Harrier	Circus buffoni
CICIN	Cinereous Harrier	Circus cinereus
CICI1	Smaller Banded Snake Eagle	Circaetus cinerascens
CICI2	Brown Harrier Eagle (Brown Snake Eagle)	Circaetus cinereus
CICYA	Marsh Hawk (Hen Harrier)	Circus cyaneus
CIFAS	Southern Banded Snake Eagle	Circaetus fasciolatus
CIGAL	Short-toed Eagle (Serpent Eagle)	Circaetus gallicus
CIMAC	Pallid Harrier	Circus macrourus
CIMAU	Black Harrier	Circus maurus
CIMEL	Pied Harrier	Circus melanoleucus
CIPYG	Montagu's Harrier	Circus pygargus
CIRAN	African Marsh Harrier	Circus ranivorus
COATR	Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus
COCOR	Common Raven	Corvus corax
COCRY	White-necked Raven	Corvus cryptoleucus
DAAME	Red-throated Caracara	Daptrius americanus
DAATE	Yellow-throated Caracara	Daptrius ater
DRSPE	Congo Serpent Eagle	Dryotriorchis spectabilis
ELCAE	Black-shouldered Kite	Elanus caeruleus
ELFOR	Swallow-tailed Kite	Elanoides forficatus
ELLEU	White-tailed Kite	Elanus leucurus
ELNOT	Australian Black-shouldered Kite	Elanus notatus
ELSCR	Letter-winged Kite	Elanus scriptus
ERRAD	Red Goshawk	Erythrotriorchis radiatus
EUAST	Madagascar Serpent Eagle	Eutriorchis astur
FAALO	Fox Kestrel	Falco alopex
FAARA	Seychelles Kestrel	Falco araea
FAARD	Grey Kestrel	Falco ardosiaceus
FABER	Brown Hawk	Falco berigora
FABIA	Lanner Falcon	Falco biarmicus
FACEN	Australian Kestrel (Nankeen Kestrel)	Falco cenchroides
FACHE	Saker Falcon	Falco cherrug

FACHI	Red-headed Falcon (Turumti)	Falco chicquera
FACOL	Merlin (Pigeon Hawk)	Falco columbarius
FACON	Sooty Falcon	Falco concolor
FACUV	African Hobby	Falco cuvieri
FADEI	Orange-breasted Falcon	Falco deiroleucus
FADIC	Dickinson's Kestrel	Falco dickinsoni
FAELE	Eleanora's Falcon	Falco eleanorae
FAFAS	Taita Falcon	Falco fasciinucha
FAFEM	Aplomado Falcon	Falco femoralis
FAHYP	Grey Falcon	Falco hypoleucos
FAJUG	Laggar Falcon	Falco juggar
FAKRE	Kleinschmidt's Falcon	Falco kreyenborgi
FALON	Little Falcon (Australian Hobby)	Falco longipennis
FAMEX	Prairie Falcon	Falco mexicanus
FAMOL	Moluccan Kestrel	Falco moluccensis
FANAU	Lesser Kestrel	Falco naumanni
FANEW	Madagascar Kestrel (Aldabra Kestrel)	Falco newtoni
FANOV	New Zealand Falcon	Falco novaezeelandiae
FAPER	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus
FAPUN	Mauritius Kestrel	Falco punctatus
FARUF	Bat Falcon	Falco rufigularis
FARUP	Greater Kestrel (White-eyed Kestrel)	Falco rupicoloides
FARUS	Gyrfalcon	Falco rusticolus
FASEV	Oriental Hobby	Falco severus
FASPA	American Kestrel	Falco sparverius
FASUB	European Hobby	Falco subbuteo
FASU1	Black Falcon	Falco subniger
FATIN	Common Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus
FAVES	Red-footed Falcon	Falco vespertinus
FAZON	Madagascar Kestrel	Falco zoniventris
GAMEL	Grey Eagle-buzzard	Geranoaetus melanoleucus
GASWA	Pearl Kite	Gampsonyx swainsonii
GECAE	Crane Hawk	Geranospiza caerulescens
GLBRA	Ferruginous Owl	Glaucidium brasilianum
GLCAS	Chestnut-backed Owlet	Glaucidium castaneum
GLGND	Pygmy Owl	Glaucidium gnoma
GLPAS	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	Glaucidium passerinum
GLTEP	Red-chested Owlet	Glaucidium tephronotum
GYAFR	African White-backed Vulture	Gyps africanus
GYANG	Vulturine Fish Eagle (Palm Nut Vulture)	Gypohierax angolensis
GYBAR	Lammergeier (Bearded Vulture)	Gypaetus barbatus
GYBEN	Indian White-backed Vulture	Gyps bengalensis
GYCAL	California Condor	Gymnogyps californianus
GYCOP	Cape Vulture	Gyps coprotheres
GYFUL	Griffon Vulture	Gyps fulvus
GYHIM	Himalayan Griffon	Gyps himalayensis

GYIND	Indian Griffon (Long-billed Vulture)	Gyps indicus
GYRUE	Ruppell's Griffon	Gyps rueppellii
HAALB	White-tailed Sea Eagle	Haliaeetus albicilla
HABID	Double-toothed Kite	Harpagus bidentatus
HACOR	Crowned Solitary Eagle	Harpyhaliaetus coronatus
HADIO	Rufous-thighed Kite	Hardagus diodon
HAHAR	Harpy Eagle	Harpia harpyja
HAIND	Brahminy Kite (White-headed Sea Eagle)	Haliastur indus
HALEU	Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus
HALE1	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster
HALE2	Pallas' Sea Eagle	Haliaeetus leucoryphus
HAMEL	Black-breasted Buzzard Kite	Hamirostra melanosternon
HANOV	New Guinea Harpy Eagle	Harpyopsis novaeguineae
HAPEL	Steller's Sea Eagle	Haliaeetus pelagicus
HASAN	Sanford's Sea Eagle	Haliaeetus sanfordi
HASOL	Black Solitary Eagle	Harpyhaliaetus solitarius
HASPH	Whistling Hawk (Whistling Eagle)	Haliastur sphenurus
HAVOC	African Fish Eagle	Haliaeetus vocifer
HAVO1	Madagascar Fish Eagle	Haliaeetus vociferoides
HECAC	Laughing Falcon	Herpetotheres cachinnans
HEINF	Black Honey-Buzzard	Henicopernis infuscata
HELON	Long-tailed Honey-Buzzard	Henicopernis longicauda
HEMER	Savannah Hawk	Heterospizias meridionalis
HIDUB	Ayre's Hawk-eagle	Hieraaetus dubius
HIFAS	Bonelli's Eagle (African Hawk-eagle)	Hieraaetus fasciatus
HIKIE	Chestnut-bellied Hawk-eagle	Hieraaetus kienerii
HIMOR	Little Eagle	Hieraaetus morphnoides
HIPEN	Booted Eagle	Hieraaetus pennatus
ICICH	Grey-headed Fishing Eagle	Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus
ICMAL	Indian Black Eagle	Ictinaetus malayensis
ICMIS	Mississippi Kite	Ictinia misisippiensis
ICNAN	Lesser Fishing Eagle	Ichthyophaga nana
ICPLU	Plumbeous Kite	Ictinia plumbea
KAMON	Lizard Buzzard	Kaupifalco monogrammicus
LEALB	White Hawk	Leucopternis albicollis
LECAY	Grey-headed Kite (Cayenne Kite)	Leptodon cayanensis
LEKUH	White-browed Hawk	Leucopternis kuhli
LELAC	White-necked Hawk	Leucopternis lacernulata
LEMEL	Black-faced Hawk	Leucopternis melanops
LEOCC	Grey-backed Hawk	Leucopternis occidentalis
LEPLU	Plumbeous Hawk	Leucopternis plumbea
LEPOL	Mantled Hawk	Leucopternis polionota
LEPRI	Prince's Hawk (Barred Hawk)	Leucopternis princeps
LESCH	Slate-coloured Hawk	Leucopternis schistacea
LESEM	Semiplumbeous Hawk	Leucopternis semiplumbea
LOISU	Square-tailed Kite	Lophoictinia isura
LOOCC	Long-crested Eagle	Lophoaetus occipitalis

MAALC	Bat Hawk	Machaerhamphus alcinus
MECAN	Pale Chanting Goshawk	Melierax canorus
MEDOR	Doria's Goshawk	Megatriorchis doriae
MEGAB	Gabar Goshawk	Melierax gabar
MEMET	Dark Chanting Goshawk	Melierax metabates
MIBUC	Traylor's Forest Falcon	Micrastur buckleyi
MICAE	Red-legged Falconet	Microhierax caerulescens
MICHI	Yellow-headed Caracara	Milvago chimachima
MICH1	Chimango	Milvago chimango
MIERY	Philippine Falconet	Microhierax erythrogonys
MIFRI	Black-legged Falconet	Microhierax fringillarius
MILAT	Bornean Falconet	Microhierax latifrons
MIMEL	Pied Falconet	Microhierax melanoleucus
MIMIG	Black Kite (Common Kite) (Pariah Kite)	Milvus migrans
MIMIL	Red Kite	Milvus milvus
MIMIR	Slaty-backed Forest Falcon	Micrastur mirandollei
MIPLU	Schlater's Forest Falcon	Micrastur plumbeus
MIRUF	Barred Forest Falcon	Micrastur ruficollis
MISEM	Collared Forest Falcon	Micrastur semitorquatus
MIWHI	Elf Owl	Micrathene whitneyi
MOGUI	Guiana Crested Eagle	Morphnus guianensis
NEMON	Hooded Vulture	Necrosyrtes monachus
NEPER	Egyptian Vulture	Neophron percnopterus
NINOV	Boobook Owl	Ninox novaeseelandiae
NIRUF	Rufous Owl	Ninox rufa
NISQU	Moluccan Hawk Owl	Ninox squamipila
NYSCA	Snowy Owl	Nyctea scandiaca
ORISI	Isidor's Eagle	Oroaetus isidori
OTASI	Screech Owl	Otus asio
OTFLA	Flammulated Owl	Otus flammeolus
OTGUR	Giant Scops Owl	Otus gurneyi
OTIRE	Sokoke Scops Owl	Otus ireneae
OTNUP	Puerto Rican Screech Owl	Otus nupides
OTPEM	Pemba Scops Owl	Otus pembaenis
OTSCO	Common Scops Owl	Otus scops
PAHAL	Osprey	Pandion haliaetus
PAUNI	Harris Hawk (Bay-winged Hawk)	Parabuteo unicinctus
PEAPI	Honey-Buzzard	Pernis apivorus
PECEL	Barred Honey-Buzzard	Pernis celebensis
PHALB	Darwin's Caracara (White-throated Caracara)	Phalcoboenus albogularis
PHAUS	Forster's Caracara	Phalcoboenus australis
PHCAR	Carunculated Caracara	Phalcoboenus carunculatus
PHMEG	Mountain Caracara	Phalcoboenus megalopterus
PIJEF	Philippine Monkey-eating Eagle	Pithecophaga jefferyi
POBEL	Martial Eagle	Polemaetus bellicosus
POINS	Fielden's Falconet	Polihierax insignis
POLUT	Guadalupe Caracara	Polyborus lutosus
POPLA	Common Caracara	Polyborus plancus
PORAD	Madagascar Harrier Hawk	Polyboroides radiatus
POSEM	African Pigmy Falcon	Polihierax semitorquatus
POTYP	African Harrier Hawk	Polyboroides typus

ROHAM	Slender-billed Kite	Rostrhamus hamatus
ROSOC	Snail Kite (Everglade Kite)	Rostrhamus sociabilis
SACAL	King Vulture (Indian Black Vulture)	Sarcogyps calvus
SAPAP	King Vulture	Sarcorhamphus papa
SASER	Secretary Bird	Sagittarius serpentarius
SCALB	Laughing Owl	Sceloglaux albifacies
SCPEL	Pel's Fishing Owl	Scotopelia peli
SPAFR	Cassin's Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus africanus
SPALB	Blyth's Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus alboniger
SPBAR	Java Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus bartelsi
SPCHE	Crested Serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheela
SPCIR	Spot-winged Falconet	Spiziapteryx circumcinctus
SPCIl	Changeable Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus cirrhatus
SPELG	Andaman Serpent Eagle	Spilornis elgini
SPHOL	Philippine Serpent Eagle	Spilornis holospilus
SPKLO	Nicobar Serpent Eagle	Spilornis klossi
SPLAN	Celebes Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus lanceolatus
SPMEL	Black and White Hawk-eagle	Spizastur melanoleucus
SPNAN	Wallace's Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus nanus
SPNIP	Mountain Hawk-eagle (Feather-toed Hawk-eagle)	Spizaetus nipalensis
SPORN	Ornate Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus ornatus
SPPHI	Philippine Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus philippensis
SPRUF	Celebes Serpent Eagle	Spilornis rufipectus
SPTYR	Black Hawk-eagle	Spizaetus tyrannus
STALU	Tawny Owl	Strix aluco
STBUT	Hume's Wood Owl	Strix butleri
STCOR	Crowned Eagle	Stephanaoetus coronatus
STNEB	Great Grey Owl	Strix nebulosa
STOCC	Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis
STURA	Ural Owl	Strix uralensis
STVAR	Barred Owl	Strix varia
SUULU	Hawk Owl	Surnia ulula
TEECA	Bateleur	Terathopius ecaudatus
TOTRA	Lappet-faced Vulture	Torgos tracheliotus
TROCC	White-headed Vulture	Trigonoceps occipitalis
TYALB	Barn Owl	Tyto alba
TYCAP	Common Grass Owl	Tyto capensis
TYNOV	Masked Owl	Tyto novaehollandiae
TYSOU	Madagascar Owl	Tyto soumagnei
TYTEN	Sooty Owl	Tyto tenebricosa
URMAC	African Long-tailed Hawk	Urotriorchis macrourus
VUGRY	Andean Condor	Vultur gryphus

UPDATED KEYWORD LIST

Appendix 2

RAPTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
KEYWORD LIST
5/1/83

ADMCLO	Administrative Closure
ADVGRP	Advisory Groups
ANIMDC*	Animal Damage Control
ARTFED	Artificial Feeding
ARTINC	Artificial Incubation (of Thin-shelled Eggs)
ASTRNS	Artificial Structures -- Artificial Nests
ASTRBK	Artificial Structures -- Baskets
ASTRBR	Artificial Structures -- Burrows
ASTRGN	Artificial Structures -- General
ASTRLG	Artificial Structures -- Ledges
ASTRNB	Artificial Structures -- Nestboxes
ASTRPF	Artificial Structures -- Platforms
ATKHUM	Attacks on Humans
BEHMOD	Behavior Modification
BUFZON	Buffer Zones -- General
CABRMG*	Captive Breeding -- Management
COMPSA	Compensation
CRIHAB*	Critical Habitat
CRSFOS	Cross-fostering
EASMNT	Easements
ECONOM*	Economics
EGMNDC	Egg Manipulations -- Double Clutching
EGMNGN	Egg Manipulations -- General
EGMNIL	Egg Manipulations -- Indeterminate Laying
EGMNTR	Egg Manipulations -- Transfers (Including Augmentation)
ELCTRO	Electrocution (Not In Computer)
ENDACT*	Endangered Species Act
ENVIMP*	Environmental Impact Assessment
FLCNRY*	Falconry
FOLKLR	Folklore/Symbolism
FOSTER	Fostering
HABPRO	Habitat Protection -- General
HABITU*	Habituation
HACKNG	Hacking
HEVMET*	Heavy Metals
HISSIT	Historical Sites
IMPAGR	Impacts -- Agriculture
IMPAIR	Impacts -- Aircraft
IMPDAM	Impacts -- Dams and Reservoir Management
IMPDIS	Impacts -- Diseases and Parasites
IMPFEN	Impacts -- Fences
IMPFIR	Impacts -- Fire
IMPFOD*	Impacts -- Food Supply
IMPGEN	Impacts -- General
IMPGRZ	Impacts -- Grazing
IMPHAD	Impacts -- Habitat Destruction
IMPHDA	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Desertions

IMPHDB	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Behavior Modification
IMPHDC	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Casual
IMPHDD	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Distance Considerations
IMPHDE	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Eggs, Nestlings, Fledglings
IMPHDF	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Feeding Behavior
IMPHDG	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- General
IMPHDN	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Nest Defense
IMPHDP	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Phenological Differences
IMPHDQ	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Physiological Parameters
IMPHDR	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Redirected Attacks
IMPHDS	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Study Methods
IMPHDT	Impacts -- Human Disturbance -- Tolerance of Birds
IMPLGD	Impacts -- Logging -- Documented
IMPLGP	Impacts -- Logging -- Potential
IMPMIL	Impacts -- Military
IMPMIN	Impacts -- Mining (including Oil & Gas Development)
IMPMIS	Impacts -- Miscellaneous
IMPMOR*	Impacts -- Mortality in General
IMPNOI	Impacts -- Noise
IMPPER	Impacts -- Persecution
IMPPHO	Impacts -- Photography
IMPPIP	Impacts -- Pipelines
IMPPOI	Impacts -- Poisoning
IMPPOW	Impacts -- Power Lines (see also Electrocution)
IMPPRD	Impacts -- Predation
IMPPUB	Impacts -- Public Observation
IMPRCB	Impacts -- Recreation -- Boating
IMPRCG	Impacts -- Recreation -- General
IMPRCH	Impacts -- Recreation -- Hiking and Camping
IMPRCI	Impacts -- Recreation -- Hunting and Fishing
IMPRCO	Impacts -- Recreation -- Off-road Vehicles
IMPRCR	Impacts -- Recreation -- Rock Climbing
IMPRCS*	Impacts -- Recreation -- Snowmobiling
IMPRES	Impacts -- Research
IMPROD	Impacts -- Roads and Railroads
IMPSHO	Impacts -- Shooting
IMPTRP	Impacts -- Trapping
IMPURB	Impacts -- Urbanization
IMPWEA	Impacts -- Weather
IMTING*	Imprinting
INDNUS*	Indian Use
INDTRS	Indicators
LNDACQ	Land Acquisition
LNDCON*	Land Conversion
LAWENF*	Law Enforcement
LEGREG*	Legislation and Regulations
LISSTS*	Listing Status
MANGEN	Management -- General (Not In Computer)
MANPVT	Management -- Private Lands
MCRSIT	Man-created Situations
MGRAGR	Management Recommendations -- Agriculture
MGRAIR	Management Recommendations -- Aircraft
MGRBFZ	Management Recommendations -- Buffer Zones

MGRDAM	Management Recommendations -- Dams and Reservoirs
MGRDIS	Management Recommendations -- Diseases and Parasites
MGRFEN	Management Recommendations -- Fences
MGRFIR	Management Recommendations -- Fire
MGRFOD	Management Recommendations -- Food Supply
MGRGEN	Management Recommendations -- General
MGRGRZ	Management Recommendations -- Grazing
MGRHAI	Management Recommendations -- Habitat Improvement
MGRHAP	Management Recommendations -- Habitat Protection
MGRHUD	Management Recommendations -- Human Disturbance
MGRLOG	Management Recommendations -- Logging
MGRMIL	Management Recommendations -- Military
MGRMIN	Management Recommendations -- Mining (Including Oil and Gas Development)
MGRMIS	Management Recommendations -- Miscellaneous
MGRNEI	Management Recommendations -- Nest Site Improvement
MGRNEP	Management Recommendations -- Nest Site Protection
MGRNOI	Management Recommendations -- Noise (Nothing In Computer)
MGRPER	Management Recommendations -- Persecution
MGRPES	Management Recommendations -- Pesticides
MGRPHO	Management Recommendations -- Photography
MGRPIP	Management Recommendations -- Pipelines
MGRPLN	Management Recommendations -- Planning & Coordination in General
MGRPOI	Management Recommendations -- Poisoning
MGRPOW	Management Recommendations -- Power Lines (see also Electrocution)
MGRPRD	Management Recommendations -- Predation
MGRPUB	Management Recommendations -- Public Observation
MGRRCB	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- Boating
MGRRCG	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- General
MGRRCH	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- Hiking, Camping, Skiing
MGRRCI	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- Hunting and Fishing
MGRRCO	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- Off-road Vehicle
MGRRCR	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- Rock Climbing
MGRRCS*	Management Recommendations -- Recreation -- Snowmobiling
MGRRES	Management Recommendations -- Research
MGRROD	Management Recommendations -- Roads and Railroads
MGRSHO	Management Recommendations -- Shooting
MGRTRP	Management Recommendations -- Trapping
MGRURB	Management Recommendations -- Urbanization
MMNSBR	Man-made Nest Sites -- Bridges
MMNSBU	Man-made Nest Sites -- Buildings
MMNSCM	Man-made Nest Sites -- Channel Markers, Duck Blinds, etc.
MMNSGN	Man-made Nest Sites -- General
MMNSMS	Man-made Nest Sites -- Miscellaneous
MMNSQY	Man-made Nest Sites -- Quarries
MMNSUS	Man-made Nest Sites -- Utility Structures
NSCONF	Nest Site Confidentiality
NSMOVE*	Nest Moving
PERMAN	Perch Management

PESTIC*	Pesticides
PHILOP*	Philopatry
POPREC	Population Recovery
PUBATT	Public Attitudes
PUBEDU	Public Education
PAPORG*	Raptor Organizations
RECPLN	Recovery Plans (Teams)
RGEGEN	Refuges -- General and Miscellaneous
RGEMGA	Refuges -- Management Areas
RGEMIL	Refuges -- Military Lands
RGENAP	Refuges -- National Parks
RGENAR	Refuges -- National Wildlife Refuges
RGENRA	Refuges -- Natural Areas
RGESAN	Refuges -- Sanctuaries
RGEWAR	Refuges -- Wilderness Areas
REHABN*	Rehabilitation
RENTRO	Reintroduction -- General
REPMAT	Replacement of Mates
RODCON	Rodent Control by Raptors
SHTSTP	Short-stopping
SITTEN	Site Tenacity
SNGMGT*	Snag Management
SURVEI	Surveillance
SURVRT	Survival Rates
TRNSLO	Translocation
ZOOGAR*	Zoological Gardens

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* An asterisk indicates that a particular keyword is weakly represented in the RMIS, primarily because that particular subject has an extensive literature of its own (e.g., pesticides, falconry., rehabilitation, etc.). To date, emphasis has been placed on raptor management and human impacts on raptors. This asterisk is not part of the keyword abbreviation for computer purposes.

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